paid, but which in the Clerkenwell cases its custodi-

The Old Bailey is a narrow street running north and south from Newgate-st. to Ludgate Hill; the cast side of it is occupied, almost entirely, by the great city prison, sometimes called Newgate, and at others

sive walls, are several courts for the administration of justice to criminals, and these are called unitedly "The ries, as the Newgate calendar will show, men have, from term to term, stood upon trial for their lives. Scarcely a

century ago the prisoners condemned at Newgate were drawn through London in an open cart, to be executed on

'Tyburn Tree," near the spot now occupied by the Marble

"Tyburn Tree," near the spot now occupied by the Marbie Arch on the Oxford-st. side of Hyde Park. More recently the hanglings, as well as the trials, have taken place at Newgate.

On the disagreeable morning of the 26th of April I set out to see the Clerkenwell trials in this historic place. Fleet-st., which takes it name from another prison formerly used for debtors, was more than usually choked with traffic, and foot passengers had the best of it as to time. I passed a little brougham containing the well-known features of the Lord Chief-Justice of England, and the ard afterwards that he had been 25 minutes in travers-

## EUROPE.

FRANCE.

THE RUSSIAN MINISTRY AT PARIS.

BY ATLANTIC TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Paris, May 3,-Stackleberg has been appointed Embassador to represent the Russian Government at Paris, vice Baron Budberg, resigned. -

ITALY.

DEATH OF THE AUSTRIAN EMBASSADOR AT ROME. London, May 3.-A dispatch states that Cravelli, the Austrian Embassador at Rome, died in that city

THE CABINET CRISIS.

LONDON, May 2.- The crisis in the British Cabinet occasioned by the recent divisions on the subject of the Irish Church, monopolizes public attention to day. It is thought that if the measures, which are in effect, approved by both parties, are not opposed by the Liberals, the present Cabinet will not resign or dissolve Parliament until an appeal can be made to the new constituencies. The Times, in an editorial to-day, recommends this course.

May S .- It is said that Prime Minister Disraeli tendered his resignation yesterday, but that it was not accepted. Mr. Gladstone, on Monday, will move to suspend all orders and take up the resolutions introduced by him relative to the Irish Church. If the resolutions are carried it is thought an address to the Oneen will follow.

THE NO-POPERY FARCE—ATTACKS ON MR. GLADSTONE—POLICY OF THE LIBERALS—THE CLERKENWELL TRIALS—COL. FORNEY, HIS BOOK—ROBERT BROWNING AND HIS WIFE—THE DOOM OF LORD CRANBORNE.

LONDON, April 18, 1868. The new farce, No Popery, with Mr. Disraeli as Titus Ontes, is running in London and the provinces with considerable success. Mark the steps by which the Premier has arrived at his present position on the Irish Church. When Mr. Gladstone, on the last evening of the Maguire debate, gave notice that the Church, as a State Church, must cease to exist, Mr. Disraeli's instant response was: "This is an attack on all State Churches, English as well as Irish.' When the attack assumed a definite shape in the resolutions, Mr. Disraeli put forth letter to the Earl of Dartmouth, reiterating that an attempt to disestablish the Irish Church is a move for the disendowment of the English Church. Challenged in Parliament to bring forward evidence that the Liberals meant to disendow the English Church, he denied that he had made the charge, and affirmed that the true meaning of his Dartanouth letter was that the State was in danger. He added, in the same speech: There is a conspiracy between the High Church faction and the Romanists to destroy the connection between Church and State." Challenged again to say what High Churchmen are parties to this conspiracy, he writes to a constituent: I did not mean all the High Churchmen: I meant an extreme faction, which I have reason to believe has been for some time in secret combination, and is now in open confederacy with the Irish Romanists for this purpose." Well, if it is an "open" confederacy, the world must have some knowledge of it; but who ever heard of such a conspiracy I Where does it hold its meetings? Who are its acknowledged leaders? Since the printing of Mr. Disraeli's letter, what history or hint of its proceedings has any one of the Tory palish Church. Challenged in Parliament to bring forthe printing of Mr. Disraeli's letter, what history or hint of its proceedings has any one of the Tory papers produced, or pretended to produce? Certainly not one. But Mr. Disraeli had no choice. He must either cat his words (which were uttered at the very hight of the most incoherent passage in his speech), or must justify them. He could not repeat the charge in its full force, for the High Church party reckons a majority of his supporters, who were sadly puzzled by this sudden denunciation of their leader. He did what he could by limiting his words to a minority of Ritualists, which makes up for its smallness of numbers

he could by limiting his words to a minority of Ritualists, which makes up for its smallness of numbers by the audacity of purpose ascribed to it.

The trick is no doubt clever—all Mr. Disraeli's tricks are clever. At any rate, it is a good enough Morgan until after election, or till public attention is diverted by another stratagem. You say it is too transparent to deceive anybody, but you will admit on reflection that Mr. Disraeli probably knows his own party better than you and I. The tactics are identical in theory with those which carried the Reform bill—a trust in the unintelligent masses capable of being bought, equally capable of being deceived. All over Eugland they are signing No Popery petitions, and why should we suppose Mr. Disraeli less

All over England they are signing No Poperv petitions, and why should we suppose Mr. Disraeli less clever in propagating a panic than Oates? Not because the means he employs are more respectable.

The Tory press follows in the wake of its leader. The Standard was not ashamed to print a letter charging Mr. Gladstone with being a Romanist in secret, and with having promised the Pope, on his recent visit to Rome, to overthrow the Establishment in Ireland. No sooner was this stigmatized by Mr. Gladstone as utterly false, than the same journal printed in large type what purported to be a telegram from Florence, asserting that the Pope had directed Archbishop Manning to thank Mr. Gladstone for his efforts in respect to the Irish Church. This, too, was quickly smashed by a letter from Archbishop Manning to that there was not a scintilla of truth

mritted in large type what purported to be a telegram from Florence, asserting that the Pope had directed Archbishop Manning to thank Mr. Gladstone for his efforts in respect to the Irish Church. This, too, was quickly smashed by a letter from Archbishop Manning, declaring that there was not a schutilla of truth in the story. Next comes on the stand a Leeds schoolmaster, deposing that twenty years ago Mr. Gladstone hindered the appointment of a Mr. Wynter to a Bishopric, because Wynter had opposed the Romanizing party, of which Mr. Gladstone was then and ever since a member. This lie too is promptly nailed in a near little note from Mr. Gladstone, who, after pronouncing Mr. Hiley's statements totally false, remarks: "I need not assure you that I regard calumnies of this kind only as omens of coming success in a good cause."

And so they are. Mr. Disraeli himself would graresly invent such clumsy falsehoods, the effect of Which can only be to stimulate Mr. Gladstone's followers into a mole vigorous policy in the House itself. The vacation ends on Monday. The debate on Ireland will not be resumed till the Monday following, and the question is still unsettled whether the Liberals mean to rest content with a barren victory, and to tolerate Disraeli as Minister till next year. Long since I wrote you the sole pilipose of the Premier was delay, and that even the Scotch and Irish Reform bills, which are necessary to the operation of the English bill, would, if possible be postponed till next year. Every week has made this plainer. The very triumph of the Liberals contributes to the success of these tactics. All the public business is behindhand. The debates that begin on the 27th will last nobody knows how long, and will result in what? Undonbtedly in the handing over all Irish legislation to next session, and the holding on of the Ministry meanwhile, unless Mr. Disraeli is attacked and driven from office by a direct vote. I forget whether I wrote you what Mr. Gladstone said of his pending resolutions before they were

Government refuses to pay lawyers, the public declines to subscribe. There is a theory that in such cases the judge looks after the intorest of the undefended prisoner; but this is a pleasing fiction, of elight practical benefit to the accused. In a case like this, where public feeling runs strong against every person so much as suspected of Fenianism, a trial without counsel is a miserable mockery. So miserable is it, that I conceive some means will be found to provide a barrister who shall go through the forms of defense. The service is not a popular one-small credit to the bar that it should not be. There was a period in the history of the English bar when its members ceveted ne distinction so much as that of defending an unpopular client. Now, I hear that briefs, accompanied by a fee, have actually been refused, in two cases, by barristers of some standing. You cannot have forgotten how Dr. Kencaly, a q. c., three wp the defense of Burke and Casey, imprisoned in Clerkenwell at the time of the explosion, on the ground that he suspected them of knowing that their liberation was to be attempted. If such a spirit pervades the bar, what may be expected from juries? Dublin and Manchester showed us judges acting as prosecuting grounds. On this trial the Lord Chief Justee's to prevade the bar, what may be expected from juries? Dublin and Manchester showed us judges acting as prosecuting in the prison and referred, to the meeting at William Desmond. If he redeems the credit of his associates I shall be happy to record it, whether by a judicial impartiality to the prisoners if defended, or by discharging those historical ditties which a judge owes to the means of the prison as a signal to him that the time of the prisoners with the exception of the collection of the prison as a signal to him that the two Desmonds were seen in the immediate vicinity of the prison as a signal to him that the time of the prison as a signal to him that the time of the prison on the following up the prison on the lith of the prison of the

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MAY 4, 1868.

the plot was to be executed at a o'clock on that day, and that he expected to be blown up. The case against Ann Justice was that she went to the House of Detention with Casey's dinner; that after having gone with the dinner, instead of going away, she remained in the immediate vicinity of the prison, was found in conversation with Timothy Desmond, and remained until the explosion actually took place, when she was arrested in St. James's walk, and marched to prison. Barrett was believed to be the man who applied the fase to the barrel, and in all probability the evidence which would be given on this point would establish the charge. Before the explosion Barrett ware large whiskers, which he shaved off immediately after, and it would be shown that while in the house of Mullany, who would be examined, he washed his face, on which there appeared to have been evidences of something like gunpowder. He was subsequently arrested at Glasgow; and it would be sworn to by more than one witness that he actually fired the barrel. With regard to Mullany, it was a fact that he was connected with the plot, but there were occasions when the ends of justice required that persons of that description should be released from the dock and examined as witnesses. Vanghan was also to some extent cognizant of the doings of the prisoners, and he wished to remind the jury that they should not accept the evidence of Mullany and Vaughan unless corroborated by reliable testimony.

Evidence was then tendered as to the taking of the bodies from the ruins, the identification of the bodies, the witnesses not being cross-examined at all. The Attorney-General then proposed to put in the box an informer named Patrick Mullany, who was in custody on a febarge of "treason fellony," he, however, prefaced the examination by saying that as some of the evidence to be given was on the depositions, he would, at the end of the examination by saying that he some the analour ment until to-morrow, to give the prisoners' counsel time to sift the evidence and cons paid, but which in the Clerkenwell cases its custodians refuse to apply for such a purpose.

If you have five minutes in which (as Lady Duff Gordon's Egyptian said) to amuse your mind, you might read the Saturday's irreverent fun about Col. Forney's Letters from Europe. Nothing, indeed, could be so funny as the Letters themselves, unless it be the private comments on them. The Colonel appears to have sent a few hundred surplus copies to various persons of distinction in England, not limiting his favors to those whom he personally knew. Dare I say that there are English-speaking men who do not know the Colonel, even by reputation, and who are puzzled on receiving copies of the Letters with the regards and remembrances of the author.

Mr. Robert Browning has contributed a prose poem to an evening journal, not too long to be quoted entire: quoted entire:
SHR: May I beg your help to correct an error in the catalogue of the National Pertrait Exhibition! Elizabeth Barrett Moulton Barrett was not "the daughter of a London merchant," but of a private gentleman. I am, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,
ROBERT BROWNING.
No. 19 Warwick-crescent, Upper Westbourne-terrace, W., April 12, 1808 April 12, 1868.

The reader is permitted to make his own comments. You may think it strange that such a letter from such a man in respect to such a woman should be possible even in England. Be thankful it is not possible in America.

Mr. Browning's publishers are issuing a new, complete, and nicely-printed edition of his poems, to fill six volumes, of which two are already out. The others follow monthly. The new poem promised for last year is still delayed; is to appear I know not when last year is still delayed; is to appear I know not when.

Consider into what a state has aristocracy fallen when it is reckoned a misfortune to succeed to one of the highest titles and greatest estates in the Kingdom. Sunday of this week died James Brownlow William Gascoigne-Cecil, second Marquis and ninth Earl of Salisbury. His son and heir is Viscount Cranborne, and an object of general commiscration. Riches and honor cannot console him for his instantaneous and perpetual banishment from the House of Commons. There is no privilege in England, as on the continent, which permits a noble to waive his rank and remain a simple commoner. Mirabeau could make his choice between the Noblesse and the Tiers Etal; Cranborne must go perforce into the limbo of the Lords. It is another piece of Disraeli's luck. In the Commons, Lord Cranborne was his most dangerous enemy; translated into the Upper Chamber his power of damaging the Tory Premier is more than half gone, and with it goes his probable chance of succeeding Disraeli in the leadership of the Tories. No Prime Ministers henceforth in the Lords, for it is tacitly agreed that the head of a Ministry must henceforth be a member of the body which makes and unmakes ministries. It is hard to say whether Lord Cranborne regrets most the loss of his opportunity to attack the existing or to lead a future Ministry. His hatred of Disraeli's dishonesty, is formidable. His recent speech in the Irish debate is fresh in every one's memory as a piece of burning invective against the Premier seldom surpassed.

Had Lord Cranborne remained in the Commons, he had a career open to him at 38, such as few men in England obtain before they are 60. In the Lords he may do much, but he has to sacrifice what is the dearest ambition of every statesman in England. The late Duke of Newcastle, a leading man in the Aberdeen and other Ministries, walked one evening with Mr. Bright through the lobbies and as far as the door of the House of Commons. Stopping on the threshold he put his hand on the should Consider into what a state has aristocracy fallen

crawl out by swearing the lives of half a dozen other people away, am going to do it." He looked every inch a coward.

THE INSTALLATION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. The London Star says: "The installation of the Prince of Wales as a Knight of St. Patrick took place on Saturday in Dublin. The whole population of the city turned out to witness the procession, which was most imposing. The ceremony within the cathedral was of the simplest grandeur, and was one of the most impressive that has ever taken place in Ireland. It lasted over two hours. A grand installation banquet was given at the castle in the evening; Ilo guests sat down, but no guest under the rank of viscount was present."

The Prince of Wales, in returning thanks for the toast of his health, said:

"Your Excellency, your Royal Highnesses, my Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen: In the name of the Princess of Wales and myself, I beg to tender you my warmest thanks for the very kind and flattering manner in which this toast has been proposed, and for the cordial way in which it has been received by the company present here this evening. Under any circumstances I should feel it agreat honor to have my health proposed by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, but to-night the gircumstances under which it has been proposed are peculiar, for I appear here as a Knight of the Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, (Applause.) I can assure you that I feel very proud to wear this evening for the first time the star and riband of this illustrious Order; and am very grateful to Her Majesty the Queen for having given it to me. On former occasions I have received the Orders of Great Britain from Her Majesty's own hands; and, although I canhat but regret that on this cocasion she has not been able to give this Order, when the summary of the proposed that I should receive it on Irish soil, from the hands of her representative, the Lord-Licutenant, [Applause.] This Order was first founded, now more than 80 years ago, by my great grandfather, King George III., and was instituted by him a

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna Tresse writes as follows on the subject of the fatal riot which took place on Easter Menday in Hungary: "We are far from desiring to exaggerate the importance of the democrats of Pesth and Keskomet, or of their deeds. They are wretched brawlers, without conscieuce, who, in any other country, would be shut up in a mad-house. But unfortunately in Hungary the people are led by such persons, and as the influence of the national party is compromised and weakened thereby, we are forced to keep our eyes upon them. We fear that the time of trial has come for Deak and his friends. Their duty is to restrain the demagogue hydra by remaining within the strict limits of legality and detaching the people from those who are misleading them. If they do not succeed in this agitation will gain ground in Hungary, the "left" will rise to power, absolutism will succeed, and we know the result when absolutism prevails in one or the other section of the monarchy. In the midst of this state of things there is a powerful party in Hungary, who want a distinct national army. If they should succeed in accomplishing this object the seducers of the people would have it all their own way. We do not put knives in the hands of children, and the mass of the Hungarian people has shown such inexperience that the greatest prudence is indispensable. This is reason enough for demonstrating the impossibility of complying with the Hungarian demand for a national Hungarian army. The New Free Press of Vienna has an article on the ferment that exists among the working classes in Austria, and expressing regret at the hostility they show against the influence of capital.

FORCED LOANS-OCCUPATION OF MAZATLAN BY NATIONAL TROOPS.

MAZATLAN, April 22, via San Francisco May .- Last week Gov. Rubi called on the merchants for a roluntary loan of \$30,000 to pay off his troops and carry on the Government. He received \$21,000 yesterday afternoon. Gen. Corona called a meeting of the leading merchants at his headquarters, and informed them that he must have a voluntary loan of \$100,000 for the immediate payment of his army. After two hours' debating the merchants concluded to raise the amount. Of 20 merchants present nineteen were European importers and only one American. The house of Behrendt Bros., Quintana & Co. is responsible for the whole amount to Gen. Corona. The other merchants are paying stated sums to this house and taking receipts, which they seem to profer to dealing with the Government directly. The merchants receive Custom-House certificates, which are good on presentation for duties on imported or experted goods at a reduction of fifteen per cept. To day Gen. Corona received \$9,000 of the above sum; the remainder is to be paid at the expiration of two weeks.

On the morning of the 1sth instant, ex-Lieut-Col. Calvillo was publicly shot for the willful murder of a Spaniard named Orozoco, who was a member of Chiarini's circus, now performing here. The murderer was captured, tied, convicted, and shot within 48 hours after having committeed the deed.

Gen. Martinez issued a final proclamation at Cullacan, on the 15th, announcing his abandonment of the revolutionary army and his return to so-called private life. He is being closely pursued by Gen. Tolentino at the head of 800 cavairy, with orders to capture, kill, or drive the rebellious chief out of the State.

Gen. Corona arrived here vesterday. This evening his chants concluded to raise the amount. Of 20 merchants

soo cavary, with orders to capture, and the solution shief out of the State.

Gen. Corona arrived here yesterday. This evening his friends greeted him with bands of music and illuminations as military commander of the district of North-Western Mexico and General-in-Chief of the Fourth Di-

Fiect-st., which takes it hame from gother prison lowed with traffic, and foot passengers had the best of it as to time. I passed a little broughan containing the well-known features of the Lord Chief-Justice of England, and I heard afterwards that he had been 26 minutes in traversing the one-third of a mile which lies between femple Bar and the prison. Old Bailey-st. was pretty well miled with groups of Celife faces, in spile of the continuous way and gateway of the building a decident with groups of Celife faces, in spile of the continuous way and gateway of the building a decident with groups of Celife faces, in spile of the continuous way and gateway of the building a decident with groups of Celife faces, in spile of the countries of the continuous of the blue coats to "let them in." They were somers had been furnished with passes; barrised in their robes. The press had been furnished with passes; barrised in their robes. The press had been furnished with a blue tickets by the sheriffs of London, and a forwhite tickets had been issued for the day to those lawing sufficient interest to obtain them.

Before the Judges entered the Court every available spot was of course filed, but there was no erowd. The passages of the Court were kept perfectly clear throughout the entire day. Shortly affer ten, and ainost simultaneously, the prisoners appeared at the bar, and the Judges on the Bench: the Judges were sir Alexander Cockburn, Lord Chief-Justice, and Mr. Baron Bramwell; they were accompanied by the Deputy Lord-Mayor, Sir R. Carden, the Lord Mayor himself being in tream at the did in the Prince of Wales, and by several others of the City Aldermen. The Deputy Lord-Mayor, Sir R. Carden, the Lord Mayor himself being in tream at the did to his bright were the two Judges of Assign, and the size left his brother Aldermen. The dock, which he read of the Court and under the stranger as present of the court and under the stranger as present of the court of the court of the courted that he was a strong of the court of the

THE WEST INDIES.

HONDURAS.

A FREE PORT—EXPORT DUTIES.

HAVANA, May 2.—Our latest dates from Honurus are dated at Trujille, the 19th of April. A decree has been promulgated creating Amapala a free port doods for the interior are to pay the established rates of duty, but goods reinported are to be free. Four per cent export duty, however, is to be levied on indigo, coffee cotton and sugar.

ST. THOMAS.

CAPT. BAX OF THE STEAMER EIDER, SENTENCED

HAVANA, May 2.—At St. Thomas, the decision on appeal from the Superior Court, was adverse to Capt. Bax, of the British mail ateamer Elder. The captain has been sentenced to death, and keeps away to avoid imprisonment.

COOLIB COMPANY AT CIENFUEGOS. HAVANA, May 2.—A number of capitalists of Clenfueges are forming a monster stock company for the importation of coolies direct to Clenfueges. The object in so doing is to counteract the monopoly new sujeyed by WASHINGTON.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

MR. STANBERY'S SPEECH FINISHED-MR. BING HAM TO TAKE THE FLOOR ON MONDAY-NO VERDICT BEFORE WEDNESDAY.

Washington, May 3 .- At a few minutes after 12 o'clock on Saturday, when Mr. Stanbery resumed his argument for the President, the Senate galleries were had not increased at the time of adjournment. Among the notables in the galleries were the venerable Thomas The desire to hear Mr. Stanbery was not everywhere felt, and the audience was probably more Democratic than on hand, it is almost impossible now to obtain a card of admission for to morrow or Tuesday. Congressmen, when asked, say that they would be very glad to favor the applicants for tickets; but the fact is, says nearly every member, "Two of my constituents have telegraphed me that they are coming on, and I cannot refuse them." The usual formalities were observed in the opening of the Court, and as no order or motion was made, Mr. Stanbery began immediately after the proclamation of silence and the announcement of the Mauagers and the Representa tives. He thanked the Senate for its courtesy in adjourn ing early on Friday evening, seeing that he had been ing his confidence in acquittal, he proceeded with his argument, as printed in Saturday's TRIBUNE. He had not spoken more than three quarters of an hour. however, when he became entirely exhausted. Senator Johnson approached and apparently made a suggestion, in reply to which Mr. Stanbery said that it would relieve read his remarks. Mr. Anthony moved an adjournment; but Mr. Stanbery signified his desire that the Court should not adjourn on his account. Mr. Stanbery then handed over his printed argument to Mr. W. F. Peddrick, his Secretary, and that gentleman read it to the satisfac tion of nearly every one who heard him. When he reached the peroration, Mr. Stanbery again rose, and, without the printed copy or notes, closed his speech im pressively and with emphasis.

The main points of his argument were: 1. That the President had a right to construe the law for himself, and

if, in the exercise of that right, he committed an error, of construction, and acted under that error, he cannot be held responsible. 2. If he had so construed the law as to be of opinion that Mr. Stanton was intended to be protected by it against his power of removal, and was also of opinion that the law in that respect was con if he therein committed an error. He insisted that the testimony was insufficient to sustain the charges, and, in referring to the fears which he thought might be entertained by some of the Senators that the President, if acquitted, would proceed to acts of violence and revolution, argued that, like Gen. Jackson, he would gracefully surrender his great powers to the evident will of the people throughout, and it is generally conceded that he made a very able speech. At its conclusion, which was at 10 minutes after 3, the Court adjourned to Monday at 12 o'clock, when Mr. Bingham will open the final argument for the prosecution. Mr. Bingham will not certainly be need not be looked for before Wednesday or Thursday.

LOUISIANA ELECTION - REGISTRATION IN WASHINGTON-HOMES FOR FREEDMEN.

The House went into session on Saturday, immediately atter the adjournment of the Court of Impeachment, and the disgraceful scenes of the day before were repeated. Mr. Donnelly of Minnesota rose to a personal explana-Mr. E. B. Washburne of Illinois, in which certain charges were made against Mr. Donnelly. The latter, in replying only unbecoming a gentleman, but would be discreditable to a five-pointer or a New-York Alderman. Congressmen

are perpetually making personal explanations. At one time it is in reply to a newspaper correspondent who may happen to differ with them or criticise them; at another it is something which somebody told them somebody said about them; and again, an attack, by way of personal explanation, is made upon some unfortunate head of a department who The Vienna Presse writes as follows on the does not dance attendance on the honorable gentleman. thrusting their personal disputes into the legislation of the country. Mr. Colfax did all that in him lay toward stopping the disreputable exhibition; but Mr. Donnelly vas encouraged in his shameful harangue by the approving laughter of nearly 130 members of the House. A single objection would have stopped the man's tongue at the end of the hour; but none was made and he continued 20 minutes longer. Mr. Windom gave notice that he would nove a vote censuring Mr. Washburne, and this will probably give us a repetition of billingsgate to-morrow Messrs. R. L. Shelby, T. M. Conway, and J. H. Sypher have arrived here from New-Orleans on a mission to Congress from the Republican Executive Committee of Louisiana. They bring an address from said commit-tee to Congress, setting forth in detail the flagrant and wholesale frauds committed by the Rebels at the recent election in that State, and praying Congress to take action in the premises, so that justice may be secured to all sides. They charge the most of these frauds to the Rebel Registers and Judges of Election appointed by Generals Hancock and Buchanan, and they offer to prove that had it not been for fraudulent voting the Republicans would have carried the city of New-Orleans by several thousand majority, whereas, as it is, the Rebels have a majority of a few hundred. The filegal voting, it seems, was not confined to New-Orleans alone, but was fiagrant in other portions of the State, and the consequence is thought to be a Rebel majority of one or two in the upper Branch of the State Legislature. Should this prove to be true, the Legislature will fall to adopt the Constitutional Amendment, and thus keep the State out of the Union. The whole matter is to be laid before the Reconstruction

Committee.

The Treasurer of the Republican Campaign Committee f Louisiana reports that the cost to the party of the re ent campaign in that State was \$9,000; of this amount only \$1,000 was contributed by the Republican Congres sional Committee of Washington, the remainder having een collected from citizens of the State. He says tha like industrious canvassing and thorough party organi-zation and work has rarely if ever been done with the same means and under equally disadvantageous circum-stances. Throughout the whole State men entered into the canvass with an energy and with a wholeheartedness never surpassed, and the result will be a source of congratulation to the Republicans of Louisiana and the

whole country.

The registering of voters in this city is continued Only one ward remains to be completed. The total registration so far amounts to 12,788, of which 7,561 are whites, and 5,227 colored. A Mayor and City Council are to be chosen in June. The Democrats will hold their ominating convention this week, and the Republicans next week. A close contest is expected, with the chances

in favor of the Republicans.

A meeting of prominent citizens was held last evening to organize an association for the purchase of houses and lots for the colored people of this city. Mr. Z. Richards was elected President, and Lewis Clephane, Secretary. J. R. Elvans stated the objects of the organization, and after an interchange of views upon the mode of operation and working of the proposed association, Messrs. J. R. Elvans, John T. Johnson, and the Rev. Mr. Leonard were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws. A committee of one from each ward in the City, wo from Georgetown, and one from the County, was appointed to notify the citizens in their various localities of he formation of the association and its proposed objects, and to request their cooperation. The clergymen of the city were also requested to notice the fact in their pulpits. About 100 persons attended the meeting, including many of our intelligent colored citizens who feel interested in behalf of their race. Stockholders will, by payment of behalf of their race. Stockholders will, by payment of small weekly subscriptions, be enabled in a few years to become absolute owners of substantial three-story houses. Over 100 houses are ready for purchase at the actual cost of ground and building.

Extensive preparations are on foot for the reception of the delegates to the U. S. Medical Convention, which will assemble here on Wednesday next. The largest hall in the city has been engaged, and a good time generally is anticipated.

is anticipated.

Senator Comess has been ill several days, suffering from a carbunele; but his physician thinks that he may be in his seat to-morrow.

James W. Taylor, Special Commissioner, has reported upon the condition of our gold and sliver mines, and relative to the irrigation of the Plains by artesian wells, and to the recent discoveries of coal along the east-

ern base of the Rocky Mountains. It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury has continued the Mining Commission of the Department, directing a special in-quiry into the best methods for the economical reduction of the obstinate sulphurets, which have hitherto ob-structed the economical reduction of the gold-bearing rock.

The Reconstruction Committee met on Saturday, to Consider the new South Carolina Constitution; but Mr. Stevens being in, the Committee adjourned without trans-

acting business.

The Pay Department Investigating Committee resumed its sessions yesterday, and examined Paymaster-General Brice regarding his knowledge of the Loewenthal forger-

Brice regarding his knowledge of the Loewenthal lorgeries.

Gen. Grant, who is on a visit to Philadelphia, is not expected to return until Monday.

A special dispatch to The Evening Telegram says that as the closing up of the argument in the impeachment trial approaches, the questions brought forward during the trial by Senators Summer and Edmunds in reference to the manner in which the final vote shall be taken, and whether the deliberations of the decision shall be conducted in public or in private session, which questions, it may be remembered, were postponed until the conclusion of the argument, are receiving a good deal of attention. It is thought that these motions will consume, at the least, two or three days in the discussion.

Of Mr. Nelson's performance before the Court of Impeachment The Cincinnati Gazette's Washington correspondent says:

XLTH CONGRESS-SECOND SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON. May 2, 1868. The Senate took up the amendments to the Naval Appropriation bill, which, on motion of Mr. MOR-RILL, were non-concurred in, and Messrs. MORRILL (of Maine) CONKLING and GRIMES were appointed a Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate.

Mr. PAINE (Rep., Wis.) introduced a resolution, which was adopted, requiring Gen. Grant to report the number of votes that were east in Arkansas on the ratification of the new Constitution. The House then attended the Impeachment Trial, and, after the adjournment of the Court, returned to its own chamber, and listened to a

the new Constitution. The House then attended the Impeachment Trial, and, after the adjournment of the Court, returned to its own chamber, and listened to a Personal Explanation of the Court, the Court, and its own chamber, and listened to a Court, returned to its own chamber, and listened to a Court, and the Court of the Court of the State of Minesota. He had asked that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands and be printed. Objection was made by the gentleman from Illiaois (Mr. Washburne), and he heard no other objection. It subsequently seemed, however, that Mr. Holman had objected. He went to Mr. Washburne and informed him that he was about going to Connecticut to labor in behalf of the Republican party, rid, therefore, he would be obliged to him if he would williad williad williad to the Mr. Holman, and that gentled He then went to Mr. Holman, and that gentled He then went to Mr. Holman, and that gentled man, though opposed to him in politics, said he would not interfere to prevent the referencies of the bill. But Mr. Washburne renewed his objection. Stung with indignation at the conduct of Mr. Washburne, he sat down and wrota letter, which was read, seerts that Mr. Washburne has resisted Mr. Donnelly's every effort to procure legislation for the benefit of his constituents Mr. Donnelly and the reading. Mr. Washburne wrote a missive without a parallel in the history of Congress, and so shocking, and offensive, and outrageous in its character that he would not now have it read were it not that justice demanded to be scarching for sympathy, and asked Mr. Poloson to look at Mr. Donnelly's Jesuitical performance, Mr. Donnelly's feather which he sought to introduce it not that justice demanded to be scarching for sympathy, and asked Mr. Folson to look at Mr. Donnelly's Jesuitical performance, Mr. Donnelly's support. Mr. Washburne's letter was fatter and we the forman and the which he sought to introduce it not he you have it read were it not that justice demanded to be searching for Sympathy, and asked

"mousing around" in reference to some other bill.

The SPEAKER interrupted, and said that that was not parliamentary language.

Mr. DONNELLY withdrow the remark.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep. of Ill..) expressed the hope that "the party" would be allowed to go on.

Mr. DONNELLY, after passing from that point, touched the charge of Mr. Washburne's letter that his (Mr. Donnelly's) opposition to the bill offered some time ago by Mr. Washburn of Wicconsin to reduce fares on the Pacific Railroad might be attributed to (the fact that he had a free pass to ride over the road. He declared that he had a free pass to ride over the road. He declared that he had never ridden over a mile of the road, and did not expect to until it was completed from the Mississippi to the Pacific. It would be a consolation then to know that this mighty work had been resisted and opposed by every blatant, loud-voiced, big-breasted, small-headed, bitterhearted demagogue in all the land. (Laughter on both sides of the chamber.) Concerning the charge of his being an "official beggar," Mr. Donnelly said: "An official beggar!" and that from a gentleman bearing the name which he does! Et tu Brute! "An official beggar!" Why, Mr. Speaker, when I entered the State of Minnesota it was Democratic; when I entered the County in which I live it was two to one Democratic. I risked no office—Lexpected none. But the charge comes from such a quarter that I cannot fall to notice it. The gentleman's family are chronic office beggars. They are nothing if they are not in office. Out of office they are miserable, wretched, God-forsaken—as uncomfortable as that famous stump-tailed buil in fly time. (Laughter.) This whole trouble arises from the persistent determination of one of the gentleman's family to sit in this body. Every young male of the gentleman's family of them broad enough to one of the gentleman's family of them broad enough to make room for "U. S. S." (Laughter.) There was room for "U. S. S." (Laughter.) There was room for "U. S. S." (Laughter.) There was room

The SPEAKER interrupted Mr. Donnelly and reminded him that his language was beyond the usual limit of parliamentary propriety.

Mr. WASHBURNE again expressed his desire that "the party" should be permitted to go on.

Mr. DONNELLY said he was sorry to transgress the proper limits of debate, but the House would perceive that the character of the letter on which he was commenting made him speak under some feeling. I was drawn into it, he said, by the charges made against my personal character, by the vile insinuation contained in that letter that I was a fugitive from justice, and that I field from the City of Philadelphia under suspicious circumstances between two days. This, Mr. Speaker, is an absolute, inqualified, unmitigated falsehood, and but for the respect which I have for you and for this House I would use stronger language. Mr. Donnelly then went on to refute that charge, and had read by the Clerk a letter from the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, with whom Mr. Donnelly had studied law, speaking in strong terms of the probity and purity of his (Mr. Donnelly's) character and the public esteem in which he is held in that community. Mr. Donnelly then added: I stand here repeating the challenge that if anywhere on God's earth, down in the mire of fifth and all nastiness, the gentleman can pluck up anything which touches my honor, let it come: I shall meet it on its merits. I have gone through the entire catalogue. I have analyzed the entire contents of the gentleman's foul stomach; I have dipped my hands in its gall, and have examined the half-digested fragments which I find floating in the gastric juice; but if it is possible for the gentleman from Hilmois, by his peristaltic action, to bring up anything more leathsome, more disgusting, than he has vomited over me in that letter, in God's name let it come.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

The SPEAKER again interrupted Mr. Donnelly and re-minded him that his language was out of order. Mr. WASHBURNE again repeated the hope that "the party" might be permitted to go on by unanimous con-

Mr. WASHBURNE again repeated the hope that "the party" might be permitted to go on by unanimous consent.

Mr. DONNELLY, continuing, said that the charges were gotten up by one of the editors of the St. Paul Press, a Mr. Driscoll, who had visited Philadelphia, and had played the detective there for some days, and had returned, having found nothing affecting his (Mr. Donnelly's) reputation. But it seems, he continued, that the secharges are brought up here again. I shall not stop to answer fully that splendid pasence in Shakespeare which my friend from Iowa (Mr. Price) was compelled to quote the other day against the gentleman from Illinois:—

Who steals are pure steals trash; 'tis something, nothing, 'Twas into.' its his, and has been size to thousands;
But he that sickes from no my good name.

Rebs me of that which not surches him.

And makes me poor indeed.

Why, Mr. Speaker, the 'cringing seenk-thief who pick your pocket or steals your overcoat is a Christian gentleman, compared with that monster who would rob you of the precious mantle of your reputation and leave you shivering before the contempt of the world. The assassin who strikes you down in your blood leaves at least your memory sacred among men, and your grave may be bedewed with the tears of affection; but he who would assassinate your reputation—who would strike at the life of your character and befoul you—who would cover you all over with "night soil," is a wretch whom it were base finitery to call cowards Beside such a man the memory of Booth grows respectable. Mr. Donnelly next refuted the charge that he had changed his politics, and declared that he became ag Republican 12 years ago, and that his Republican politics were almost coeval with the birth of the party.

The hour allowed for debate having expired, a motion was made that Mr. Donnelly be allowed to proceed with his explanation.

Mr. WASHBURNE again expressed the wish that "the party" might be permitted to go on.

Mr. WASHBURNE was understood to say that then be

means this: The gentleman has cracked his whip over members of this House, and has been the natural successor here of those old slave lords who used to crack their whips here.

His raiding aubition has o'cleaped itself.

Not satisfied to assail us here, to vitaperate us here, he is going to mold the next Congress, and he is "sailing into" our districts to tell the people whom they shall elect and whom they shall not elect. My freiend im. Price) meets in the newspapers of his district the assaults of the gentleman. He is arranging the whole vast amphithearer. Why does he do this? There is a simple explanation which is given out in my district, and which is one of the great arguments why they should send the distinguished gentleman's brother to this House—namely, that he owns Gen. Grant and that he carries U. S. Grant in his breeches pocket. Why, Sir, he already forecasting cabinets, disposing of foreign missions, setting men up and putting them down. Has he not lived in the same town with Gen. Grant? Should he not, therefore, perforce, be the Warwick, the king-maker, the power behind the throne? I never could account for the singular fact that he lived in the same town with Gen. Grant except on that great principle of compensation which runs through the created world. The fown of Galena having for so many years endured the gentleman, God Aimighty felt that nothing less than Urysses S. Grant could balance the account. [Laughter, Josh Billings, talking of compensation, says: "It is a question whether the satisfaction of scratching will not pay a man for the panishment of the Irch." I leave the gentleman's constituents to apply the parable. I bow in profound admiration before the genium of Urysses S. Grant. Trecognize him as the greatest, bravest, and wiscet intellect of this generation in a puppet to be played by wires held in the hands of the gentleman from Illinois, or that he would degenerate into a kind of a hand-organ to be toted around on the back of the gentleman from Milmoly, while his whole family sit on

the intellect of Grant is like some of those ancient warehouses in the great cities of the Old World, where floor
rises above floor and cellar descends below cellar, all
packed full to overflowing with the richest merchandise.
The intellect of the gentleman from Illinois is like some
of those establishments that we see in Pennsylvania-ave.,
where the whole stock in trade of the merchant is spread
out in the front window, and over it a label. "Anything
in this window for \$1." [Laughter.] He is the "Cheap
John" of legistation, and that he snould attempt to rais
and sway Gen. Grant is not consistent with probabilities.
Lord Dundreary was once asked why it was that a dog
wags his tail. "Why," says his lordship, "the reason is
because the dog is greater than the tail. If it were otherwise," says that profound thinker, "the tail would war
the dog." [Laughter.] Here was an instadce, Mr.
Speaker, where the smallest kind of a rat terries's tail attempts to wag a Newfoundland dog.

Cromwell, I charge the flug sway ambilion;
By that sh fell the sagets.

How, then, can Washburne hope to profit by it. The
gentleman should take counsel by that provert of the
Romans, "Exquoris ligno non fit Mercarius," which may
be freely rendered, "You cannot make a statesman out
of every demagogue." Mr. Speaker, I tremble for my
country. Is it true that eignty years of republican government have reduced us so low that there is but one
lonest man in this House—but one Lot in all this Sodon i
[Laughter.] Does no voice but his ring out anid chques,
and conspiracies, and rings! Will no voice be leard in
the future assuring this Honse that its members are all a
pack of knaves! that the country is going to ruin i and
concluding with that favoric quotation of his from the
vast stores of his erudition,

Shake not the gord.

The can's not say I disk it?

given with a roar like a wounded gorilia and a rush to
the cloak-room anid the shouts and laughter of the
House of Mr. Washburne as he might appear in the Congress of the Heavens and addre

and that although the rolose to the record except with his protest.

Mr. WASHBURNE—During my entire time of service in this House I have never asked leave to make a personal explanation, and I never expect to. "The party" from Minnesota has had the letter which I wrote to a gentleman in that State read to the House, and on the records of the country, and there it will remain for all time. Every assertion made in that letter is true, and whoever says it is not true states what is false. If I were called upon—and I desire only to say that if I, under any operation of circumstances, were ever called upon—to make a personal explanation in reply to a member, it would not be to a member who had committed a crime; it would not be to a member who had committed a crime; it would not be to a member who had run away; it would not be to a member who had run away; it would not be to a member who had run away; it would not be to a member who had run away; it would not be to a member who had run away; it would not be to a member who had run away; it would not be to a member whose whole record in this House is covered with venality, corruption and crime.

The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman that his rearchs were not parliamentary.

Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Minn.) (Mr. Donnelly's colleague),

The SPEAKER reminded the gentleman that his rearks were not parliamentary:
Mr. WINDOM (Rep., Minn.,) (Mr. Donnelly's colleague), requested that Mr. Washburne's words be taken down by the Clerk, but he soon afterward withdrew the request, at the advice of friends, saying that on the conclusion of the gentleman's remarks he would ask leave to introduce a resolution of censure.

The SPEAKER replied that according to the enstom of the House no business could be transacted unless the House return from the Senate before 3 o'clock and in pursuance of notice given.

Mr. WINDOM then asked unanimous consent to introduce his resolution.

Mr. WINDOM then asked unanimous consent to introduce his resolution.

The SPEAKER said that could not be done.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I said I should not reply to such a member, and I wish to say further—

The SPEAKER, interrupting, explained why he ruled the gentleman from lilinois out of order. It was owing to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. WINDOM gave notice that when the House again met for business, he would offer his resolution of censure sgamst Mr. Washburne.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I shall certainly be very unwilling to be considered out of order, and am sorry the Chair to be considered out of order, and am sorry the Chair supposed that I violated any rule of the House. I was merely stating what I should do under ordinary circumstances.

stances.

The SFEAKER—If the gentleman's remarks were not intended for the gentleman from Minnesota at whom he was looking, then they were not out of order.

Mr. WASHBURNE—I repeat, if I were called upon to make a personal explanation, I should make it with a member who is not covered over with crime and infamy, whose record is stained with every fraud—whisky and other frauds—with a man who has proved false alike to his frieuds, his country, his constituents, his politics, his relation, and his God.

The House, at 5:40, adjourned